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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

PAINTERS JOINT COMMITTEE, et  
al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

J.L. WALLCO, INC. Dba  
Wallternatives, et al.,

Defendants.

2:10-CV-1385 JCM (PAL)

**ORDER**

Presently before the court is defendant Claudia Bammer's motion for summary judgment. (Doc. #103). Plaintiffs have filed an opposition to defendants' motion (doc. #108) as well as a counter motion for summary judgment (doc #109), to which defendants have replied (doc. #139). Subsequent to defendants' reply, plaintiffs filed an errata to their opposition (doc. #143),<sup>1</sup> as well as a motion seeking leave to file a supplemental exhibit (doc. #144).

After each of these briefs were filed and ripe for review, the parties stipulated to the filing of several supplements, thereby mooting plaintiffs' motion for a supplemental briefing. (Doc. #161). These supplements include plaintiffs' response to defendants' motion for summary judgment and alternative motion for partial summary judgment that plaintiffs have proven a prima facie case of alter ego allowing for full discovery (doc. #231), defendants' response to plaintiffs' counter motion for summary judgment (doc. #241), and plaintiffs' reply (doc. #248).

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<sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs also filed an errata (doc. #111) prior to defendants' reply.

1 The court notes at the outset, the disjointed filing procedure employed by the plaintiffs, and  
 2 their chosen litigation strategy (for example, plaintiffs saw fit to name over 100 plaintiffs in this  
 3 action, and then dismiss many of them one by one as plaintiffs' investigations revealed that released  
 4 defendants had not committed any wrongs)<sup>2</sup> has resulted in a cluttered docket and unnecessary delay  
 5 in this court's adjudication of the instant motions. Plaintiffs have explained that "there are literally  
 6 thousand [sic] and thousands of documents in this case . . . with all of [this] information, there is  
 7 bound to be small oversights in filing." (Doc. #144 at p. 2). While the court sympathizes with the  
 8 difficulty in prosecuting this case, it reminds the parties that it expects the same degree of  
 9 professional conduct from all the litigants that appear before this court, in cases both large and small.

## 10 **I. Background**

### 11 *A. Procedural History*

12 Plaintiffs have filed suit against over 100 different entities alleging, among other things,  
 13 violations of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), 29 U.S.C. § 1002 *et*  
 14 *seq.* The defendants can be classified into two categories. First, are the seven alter ego defendants  
 15 against whom the plaintiffs have alleged alter ego claims under ERISA. The alter ego defendants are  
 16 the original defendants to this suit. Discovery as to them has been completed and they are the  
 17 operative parties in the instant motions for summary judgment.

18 Each of the remaining ninety or so defendants were added to this suit when plaintiffs filed  
 19 their third amended complaint on November 21, 2011. (*See* Doc. #106). These defendants all fall  
 20 into the second group of originating contractor defendants. Plaintiffs assert claims of general  
 21 contractor liability, pursuant to NRS § 608.150, against each of the originating contractor defendants.  
 22 The court has stayed litigation as to these defendants pending a resolution of the alter ego claims now  
 23 before the court. (Doc. #249).

24 . . .

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25  
 26 <sup>2</sup> Plaintiffs have already been warned by the court (doc. #249 at 2, fn1) that their "scattershot  
 27 approach to pleading" could potentially contravene Fed. R. Civ. P. 11, which requires that all factual  
 28 representations in pleadings "have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, will likely  
 have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery."

1           *B. Substantive Facts*

2           The issues presented by the instant motions center around the relationship between the Nieto  
3 family and their business ventures: Genuine Quality Coatings, Inc. (“GQC, Inc.”), Genuine Quality  
4 Coatings (“GQC”), Sunrise/RCH (“Sunrise”) and J.K. Wallco, Inc., dba Wallalternatives  
5 (“Wallalternatives”). The central issue is whether any of the entities GQC, GQC, Inc., or Sunrise  
6 constitute alter egos for Wallalternatives. Each of the four named entities are variously owned and  
7 operated by the three members of the Nieto family: Richard Raoul Nieto (“Nieto Sr.”); his wife,  
8 Claudia Bammer; and, his son, Richard Rajon Nieto (“Nieto Jr.”).

9           Nieto Sr. and Joe Esquivel (“Esquivel”) knew each other as far back as 1998. Esquivel was  
10 a member of the painters' union and Nieto Sr. had never been a member of the union. In June 2005,  
11 Esquivel and Nieto Sr. agreed to share an equal ownership interest in Wallalternatives. Nieto Sr.  
12 understood that Wallalternatives was a union shop. Wallalternatives entered into a collective bargaining  
13 agreement as a condition of becoming a union signatory which required Wallalternatives’  
14 contributions to certain trust funds. Wallalternatives also entered into an agreement that makes  
15 corporate officers liable for unpaid contributions. In 2010, Wallalternatives went out of business and  
16 its bond was not renewed.

17           In January 2005, Nieto Sr. incorporated an entity called Sunrise. Nieto Sr. was the sole  
18 president and only director on the board of directors. Sunrise was never licensed to any business and  
19 never in fact conducted any business. Nieto Sr. used Sunrise to open a bank account from which he  
20 could write checks.

21           In September 2008, Nieto Jr. began painting and doing work as GQC. In October 2009, after  
22 a year of doing work as a sole proprietorship, Nieto Jr. decided it was in his best interest to  
23 incorporate, and he formed GQC, Inc. All of the members of the Nieto family are directors of GQC,  
24 Inc.

25           In January 2010, Esquivel left Wallalternatives and Nieto Sr. and Bammer became 100%  
26 owners. The instant lawsuit results from the entanglement of Wallalternatives, GQC, GQC, Inc., and  
27 Sunrise along with the varying levels of alleged management, ownership and control of those entities  
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1 by Nieto Sr., Nieto Jr., and Bammer. The alleged alter egos are important because plaintiffs'  
2 complaint is premised on the allegation that the Nieto family management structure fraudulently  
3 transferred Wallalternatives' labor agreements in an effort to circumvent Wallalternatives' contracts  
4 with union labor. According to plaintiffs, Nieto family members used their ownership and  
5 management authority to shift Wallalternatives' contracts and labor to one of the alleged alter ego  
6 companies. Nieto family members then used the alter ego companies' assets, bank accounts or  
7 money to hide Wallalternatives' obligations from the union. In essence, plaintiffs allege that  
8 Wallalternatives was unhappy with the contract it had with the labor unions. Therefore, according to  
9 plaintiffs, the Nieto family used GQC, GQC, Inc., and Surnrise to supplant Wallalternatives.  
10 Wallalternatives' previous employees began working for the alter egos, thereby using union labor  
11 without being a signatory to any union contracts.

## 12 **II. Discussion**

### 13 **A. Standard of Review**

14 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide for summary adjudication when the pleadings,  
15 depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any,  
16 show that "there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the movant is entitled to a  
17 judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). A principal purpose of summary judgment is  
18 "to isolate and dispose of factually unsupported claims." *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317,  
19 323–24 (1986).

20 In determining summary judgment, a court applies a burden-shifting analysis. "When the  
21 party moving for summary judgment would bear the burden of proof at trial, it must come forward  
22 with evidence which would entitle it to a directed verdict if the evidence went uncontroverted at trial.  
23 In such a case, the moving party has the initial burden of establishing the absence of a genuine issue  
24 of fact on each issue material to its case." *C.A.R. Transp. Brokerage Co. v. Darden Rests., Inc.*, 213  
25 F.3d 474, 480 (9th Cir. 2000) (citations omitted).

26 In contrast, when the nonmoving party bears the burden of proving the claim or defense, the  
27 moving party can meet its burden in two ways: (1) by presenting evidence to negate an essential  
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1 element of the nonmoving party's case; or (2) by demonstrating that the nonmoving party failed to  
 2 make a showing sufficient to establish an element essential to that party's case on which that party  
 3 will bear the burden of proof at trial. *See Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 323–24. If the moving party  
 4 fails to meet its initial burden, summary judgment must be denied and the court need not consider  
 5 the nonmoving party's evidence. *See Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co.*, 398 U.S. 144, 159–60 (1970).

6 If the moving party satisfies its initial burden, the burden then shifts to the opposing party  
 7 to establish that a genuine issue of material fact exists. *See Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith*  
 8 *Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). To establish the existence of a factual dispute, the opposing  
 9 party need not establish a material issue of fact conclusively in its favor. It is sufficient that “the  
 10 claimed factual dispute be shown to require a jury or judge to resolve the parties’ differing versions  
 11 of the truth at trial.” *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pac. Elec. Contractors Ass’n*, 809 F.2d 626, 631 (9th  
 12 Cir. 1987).

13 At summary judgment, a court’s function is not to weigh the evidence and determine the  
 14 truth, but to determine whether there is a genuine issue for trial. *See Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*,  
 15 477 U.S. 242, 249 (1986). The evidence of the nonmovant is “to be believed, and all justifiable  
 16 inferences are to be drawn in his favor.” *Id.* at 255. But if the evidence of the nonmoving party is  
 17 merely colorable or is not significantly probative, summary judgment may be granted. *See id.* at  
 18 249–50.

## 19 **B. Analysis**

20 When a party alleges that a corporation is being used as the alter ego of another corporation  
 21 in order to avoid union obligations, that party must establish two elements: (1) that the two  
 22 corporations actually were a single employer; and, (2) the intent to avoid union obligations “through  
 23 a sham transaction or a technical change in operations.” *U.A. Local 343 United Ass’n of*  
 24 *Journeyman & Apprentices of Pluming & Pipefitting Indus. of U.S. and Canada, AFL-CIO v. Nor-*  
 25 *Cal Plumbing, Inc.*, 48 F.3d 1465, 1471-72 (9th Cir. 1994).

26 Further, the single employer test consists of the following four factors: common ownership;  
 27 common management; interrelation of operations; and, centralized control of labor operations. *Id.*  
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1 “No one factor is controlling nor need all criteria be present. The most important factor is  
2 centralized control of labor relations, which can be demonstrated either by showing common control  
3 of day-to-day labor matters, or by showing that the person in charge of the union company's labor  
4 relations made the decision that the second company would be non-union.” *Id.*

5 **i. Sunrise**

6 Plaintiffs assert that Sunrise is an alter ego of Wallalternatives and meets the two-part *UA*  
7 *Local* test. For the single employer test, plaintiffs attempt to prove that both Nieto Sr. and Bammer  
8 wrote checks from the Sunrise account and that some of those checks were actually used to conduct  
9 Wallalternatives' business and operations. Plaintiffs further provide evidence that the Sunrise checking  
10 account was used by individual Nieto family members for their personal obligations as well as for  
11 Wallalternatives obligations. For the fraud element, plaintiffs have submitted facts that Sunrise  
12 account checks were written in an attempt to hide Wallalternatives' obligations from the union.

13 Defendants marshal countering evidence that Sunrise is not an alter ego of Wallalternatives.  
14 Sunrise never had any employees, a license to do business or as a contractor, and never did any work.  
15 Defendants further presented facts that raise doubts about the amount of control, discretion, and  
16 authority the individual Nieto family members could exercise when writing Sunrise checks. Finally,  
17 defendants provide legitimate reasons for uses of the Sunrise account. Under the facts presently  
18 before for the court, a reasonable trier of fact could come out either way on the issue of whether  
19 Sunrise was an alter ego for Wallalternatives. Genuine issues of material fact exist, and summary  
20 judgment is denied on this issue.

21 **ii. GQC, Inc.**

22 Both plaintiffs and defendants agree that for a short time in 2010, Nieto Sr. attempted to  
23 funnel GQC contracts to GQC, Inc. Plaintiffs generally provide facts that GQC and GQC, Inc. were  
24 so intertwined after the incorporation that there was never any meaningful difference between the  
25 two, and that both GQC and GQC, Inc. were the alter ego of Wallalternatives. Defendants counter  
26 with evidence that GQC, Inc. never conducted any business, never hired or used any employees, and  
27 never sought or received a license to do business.

1 The court finds that both plaintiffs and defendants have presented evidence that creates a  
2 genuine issue of material fact. Therefore, summary judgment is denied on the issue that GQC, Inc.  
3 was an alter ego of Wallternatives.

4 **iii. GQC**

5 Plaintiffs devote the bulk of their motions to proving that GQC was an alter ego formed and  
6 used to circumvent Wallternatives' obligations to the union. Plaintiffs first rely on *J.M. Tanaka*  
7 *Constr., Inc. v. N.L.R.B.*, 675 F.2d 1029 (9th Cir. 1982), for the proposition that family members in  
8 different companies can be treated as common owners, managers and joint controllers for alter ego  
9 purposes.

10 Plaintiffs provide evidence that Nieto Sr., Nieto Jr., and Bammer were all part of the same  
11 family, served as managers, and had controlling interests in all the relevant companies. Plaintiffs,  
12 also, submit evidence that GQC and Wallternatives shared office space and supplies. Most  
13 importantly, plaintiffs produce evidence of the alleged interrelated operations between GQC and  
14 Wallternatives, and that the Nieto family members used GQC to complete Wallternatives projects  
15 and contracts to avoid union obligations.

16 Defendants, likewise, dedicate the majority of their motions to counter and provide rebutting  
17 facts that GQC was an alter ego of Wallternatives. Defendants begin by providing evidence that  
18 GQC never had the requisite intent to defraud the union because GQC was formed and began  
19 business seventeen months before Nieto Sr. and Bammer had a 100% interest in Wallternatives.  
20 Defendants provide substantial evidence that only Nieto Jr. had an ownership interest in GQC, so  
21 there could have been no common ownership.

22 Defendants provide evidence that only Nieto Jr. had a managerial role in GQC, while Nieto  
23 Sr. performed only estimator duties and Bammer performed only administrative duties. Most  
24 important, defendants provide evidence that there was not an interrelation of operations nor  
25 centralized control of labor relations. Defendants provide evidence that GQC and Wallternatives  
26 had different clients and that at all pertinent dates no single person controlled labor relations in both  
27 companies at the same time.

1 Finally, defendants provide evidence that to the extent Nieto Sr. attempted to pass on  
2 Wallalternatives work to GQC, it was because Esquivel (the other half owner of Wallalternatives) had  
3 filed for bankruptcy and the bankruptcy was affecting Wallalternatives' business. Nieto Sr., according  
4 to evidence by defendants, gave companies that had entered into contracts with Wallalternatives the  
5 option to use either Wallalternatives or GQC to complete the projects. However, according to facts  
6 presented by defendants, Nieto Sr. never attempted to circumvent Wallalternatives' union obligations  
7 by surreptitiously having GQC perform the contracts.

8 Together, both sides have produced a mountain of evidence supporting and countering the  
9 allegations that GQC, GQC, Inc., and Sunrise were alter egos of Wallalternatives. These issues are  
10 a deeply fact intensive inquiry and cannot be resolved by summary judgment as a matter of law.

11 **iv. Nieto Family**

12 Each Nieto family member appears to currently have or, at some point in the past, had some  
13 interest, ownership and management authority in each of the four entities – GQC, GQC, Inc.,  
14 Sunrise, and Wallalternatives. The precise level of involvement and control and whether the purpose  
15 of that involvement and control was to avoid the union obligations of Wallalternatives is a deeply fact  
16 intensive inquiry that is not suitable to summary judgment.

17 **v. Bammer's alleged breach of contract**

18 Defendant Bammer seeks summary judgment in plaintiffs' breach of contract claim against  
19 Bammer. In Nevada, to pierce the corporate veil and prove an individual liable, the alter ego  
20 doctrine requires that the following must be proven: "(1) The corporation must be influenced and  
21 governed by the person asserted to be the alter ego; (2) there must be such unity of interest and  
22 ownership that one is inseparable from the other; and (3) the facts must be such that adherence to  
23 the corporate fiction of a separate entity would, under the circumstances, sanction a fraud or promote  
24 injustice." *LFC Marketing Group, Inc. V. Loomis*, 116 Nev. 896, 904 (Nev. 2000). Additionally,  
25 the court will consider commingling of funds, undercapitalization, unauthorized diversion of funds,  
26 treatment of corporate assets as the individual's own, and failure to observe corporate formalities.  
27 *Id.* at 247.



1 Plaintiffs have submitted evidence that Bammer was an owner and manager of  
 2 Wallternatives. Plaintiffs further submit evidence that Bammer commingled funds between Sunrise  
 3 and Wallternatives and that Bammer failed to observe corporate formalities between Wallternatives  
 4 and Sunrise. Plaintiffs assert that Bammer used Sunrise and the Sunrise checks and accounts in such  
 5 a way that she commingled assets between all of the relevant companies - GQC, GQC, Inc., Sunrise,  
 6 and Wallternatives. Defendants counter by submitting substantial evidence that all of Bammer's  
 7 actions were either perfectly legitimate or much more innocuous than suggested by plaintiffs.  
 8 Genuine issues of material fact predominate on this issue and summary judgment is denied.

9 **vi. Plaintiffs' alternative motion for full discovery**

10 Plaintiffs' alternative motion seeking full discovery is denied. Both parties have sufficient  
 11 evidence to proceed forward and negotiate a settlement or elect to go to trial.

12 **III. Conclusion**

13 As explained above, plaintiffs and defendants have each submitted evidence that establishes  
 14 a genuine issue of material fact as to which, if any, of the Nieto family businesses were an alter ego  
 15 for Wallternatives. As a result, this court must deny each party's summary judgment claims.

16 Accordingly,

17 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that defendants' motion for  
 18 summary judgment (doc. #103) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

19 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that plaintiffs' counter motion  
 20 for summary judgment (doc. #109) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

21 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that plaintiffs' motion seeking  
 22 leave to file a supplemental exhibit (doc. #144) is denied as moot in light of the stipulation.

23 DATED August 21, 2012.

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 25   
 26 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**